
Brute-force, Dictionary Attacks and Mitigation

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The increasing volume on digital systems in the modern society has increased the importance of security measures. One of the most persistent threats to digital security is the brute-force and dictionary attack, which exploits weak passwords to be harmful to systems. This paper explores these attack techniques, their mechanisms, and their impact on the modern society. By understanding the key points behind brute-force and dictionary attacks, we can identify vulnerabilities in password systems and propose effective mitigation strategies. This topic was chosen due to its significant relevance in today's digital age, where establishing security standards and practices is essential for protecting sensitive information. The study also emphasizes the need for stronger authentication methods and awareness to protect against evolving attack techniques. By combining theoretical analysis with practical demonstrations using tools such as Kali Linux, this work aims to highlight not only the risks posed by these attacks but also measures to improve digital security.

Keywords: Brute-Force Attacks, Dictionary Attacks, Password Security, Cybersecurity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Password-based authentication remains one of the most common methods for system security, based on their simplicity and efficiency. However, it continues to show significant vulnerabilities, facing brute-force and dictionary attacks. Those methods exploit the inherent weaknesses of user-created passwords, which are often short, predictable and based on common patterns. In spite of decades of research and development of numerous countermeasures, the human factor remains the weakest link in the security trifecta.

By the new advancements in computational power, these vulnerabilities got aggravated, making attackers more efficient cracking passwords. A task that used to require days now takes seconds or even less. At the same time, passwords cracking techniques have become progressively sophisticated, including vast dictionaries, permutations, and adaptive algorithms. These developments highlight the critical need for powerful mitigation strategies that not only address technical vulnerabilities but also focus on improving user practices.

This study investigates the mechanics of brute-force and dictionary attacks, demonstrates their effectiveness using practical experiments, and evaluates their strengths and weaknesses of most commonly used mitigation strategies. By analyzing passwords, by their entropy and characteristics, this work aims to emphasize the importance of adopting strategies to mitigate these attacks, by adopting stronger password

policies and multi-factor authentication methods.

2. EXECUTION OF THE ATTACKS

Attacks...

2.1. Regular Expressions

Regular Expressions and What was used in this project

2.2. Brute-force Approach

How the Brute-force Approach happened

2.3. Dictionary attack Approach

How the Dictionary Approach happened

3. ANALYSIS

Analysis of what was done before

4. MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation strategies are measures implemented to reduce and banish risks from cyber threats, such as brute-force and dictionary attacks. The main goal is to protect sensitive systems, accounts and data while making sure legitimate users have their accessibility secured. The strategies are essential for the modern world, where attackers are increasingly using revolutionary methods to exploit vulnerabilities.

- Prevention: MFA and password salting make attacks more difficult by increasing complexity;
- Detection: Captcha and monitoring detect suspicious activities;
- Response: Account lockouts limit the impact of ongoing attacks

4.1. Account Lockouts

Account lockout mechanisms are a security methods designed to restrain brute-force attacks by temporarily disabling accounts after a pre-agreed number of failed login attempts. This proceeds towards limit the number of guesses an attacker can make, by that means reducing the likelihood of unauthorized access. Nevertheless, while efficient mitigating brute-force attacks, they can still be exploited to launch denial-of-service (DOS) attacks, making legitimate users unable to access their accounts. Research highlights that attackers can intentionally trigger account lockouts.[1] To make the security and usability in homeostasis, it is recommended to implement adaptive lockout policies that consider factors such as the user's typical behavior and the context of the login attempts. For instance, the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) suggests that while accounts are in lockout stage, they can prevent brute-force attacks, they should be configured to minimize the risk of being leveraged for DoS attacks [2] In conclusion, account lockout policies are a must have tool in defending against brute-force attacks but must be carefully configured to avoid unwanted consequences, such as DoS.

4.2. Captcha

CAPTCHAs, Completely Automated Public Turing tests to tell Computers and Humans Apart, are commonly used to distinguish human users from bots, thereby mitigating automatic attacks such as brute-force login attempts. By handing over challenges that are easy for humans but difficult for machines, CAPTCHAs can block bots from completing password guesses. However, CAPTCHAs are not absolute on the prevention of those attacks. Studies have shown that particular CAPTCHA systems, mainly those with low complexity or predictable patterns, can be vulnerable to automatic solving strategies. [3] As well, the usability of CAPTCHAs is a critical consideration. The complexity of CAPTCHA can frustrate legitimate users, leading to a negative user experience, and can also make the system vulnerable. Therefore, while CAPTCHA can serve as a brake on brute-force attacks, balancing security needs with user accessibility. On top of that, CAPTCHAs should not be used as single and high-handed security measure, other methods should be used at the same time to provide a more robust security. [4]

4.3. Multi-factor Authentication

Multi-factor authentication most known as "MFA" enhances security by requiring users to provide more than one form of verification, usually 2 to 3 ways of verification, before accessing a system. By combining something the user knows, something they have, or something they are, MFA adds layers of protection that forbid unauthorized access. Research indicates that implementing MFA can block over 99.9% of account compromising attacks, including brute-force and dictionary attempts.[5] Within the frame of brute-force attacks, where attackers widely attempt various password combinations to gain unauthorized access, MFA serves as a tough brake. Even if an attacker is successful guessing a password, the additional verification factors required by MFA, prevent unauthorized entries. This multi-layered system ensures that the compromise of a single factor does not grant access, thus significantly enhancing security.[6] For that reason, adopting MFA is a crucial strategy to mitigate risks associated with brute-force attacks, ensuring that only authorized users can access sensitive systems and informations.

4.4. Password length

Password length is a critical factor to defend against brute-force attacks, where attackers can attempt multiple times all possible to estimate a password. The longer the passwords the longer it takes to be deciphered, increasing the number of potential combinations. Referring to a study analyzing real-world passwords found that shorter passwords are more receptive to brute-force attacks. with over 11% of them being cracked. [7] In addition, research indicates that a significant portion of compromised passwords are under 12 characters, suggesting that increasing password length can improve resistance to these attacks. [8] For that reason, enforcing longer password policies is an effective strategy to mitigate the risk of digital break-ins.

4.5. SALT

Salting is a security method that consists in adding a unique, random value as a "salt" to each user's password before hashing. This procedure guarantees that even identical passwords result in distinct hash outputs, mitigating efficiently the risk of precomputed attacks such as rainbow tables. By embracing salts, attackers are compelled to compute the hash for each password attempt individually, notably increasing the computational effort required for a successful attack. Research indicates that salting, when hashing, empowers password security by preventing attackers from leveraging precomputed hash databases. [9] Besides, studies have exhibiting that salting, when hashing, provides strong defense against dictionary and

brute-force attacks. The addition of salt to passwords increases the complexity of the hashed output, making it more challenging for attackers to crack passwords using pre assembled tables and systems. [10] For that reason, salting techniques are fundamental practices in enhancing password security and protecting against unauthorized access.

4.6. Monitoring and Server Logs

Monitoring server logs is a critical element in defending against brute-force attacks. By analyzing logs, administrators can expose patterns that indicate such attacks, being able to block and prevent unauthorized access. Server logs are a valuable resource for identifying and responding to security threats. Regular monitoring of Logs can help detect unusual patterns, such as a high number of failed login attempts or multiple accounts targeted in a short period. These anomalies often indicate brute-force attacks. Real-time log analysis tools can provide insights into ongoing attacks, leading administrators to take immediate action to block malicious actors. For example, monitoring SSH logs can help detect and block brute-force attacks in real-time, preventing unauthorized access to systems. [2] Moreover, monitoring server logs can help identify vulnerabilities in password systems, such as weak passwords or outdated authentication methods. Research on brute-force attack patterns in IoT networks demonstrates that time-sensitive statistical analysis of log data can uncover attack strategies, informing the development of more robust defenses.[12]

5. CONCLUSION

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